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We have nothing very late from Europe. An arrival from Lisbon puts us in possession of something more from Portugal. If such people as the Portuguese, Spaniards and Italians have at last been roused to assert their rights, what ought to be expected from the German states, the very cradle of the reformations that have done so much for the old and new world. From every view of this subject, we are induced to believe, that great exertions will be made by the civilized part of Europe, to reduce the power of their rulers.

The mail which departed for the Eastward on Monday morning last, was stopped by high water, consequently we had no mail on Tuesday night.

A bill giving to carpenters, and other mechanics a lien on their work until they are paid, was lost in the House of representatives on Monday last by a vote of 46 to 49.

JOHN J. CATTENDEN & JOHN ROWAN Esqs, are said to be candidates for the office of President of the "Commonwealth's Bank."

FOR THE GAZETTE.
Messrs. Editors.—I owe it to justice and to myself, as well as to our representatives who have been misrepresented, to correct what I stated in your paper of the 23d ult. concerning their Legislative conduct. And I assure you I feel pleasure in disbelieving and contradicting reports which were almost universally circulated to their prejudice. There are few citizens of this town who have not been equally mistaken with myself.

In your last paper, I perceive that I have incurred the displeasure of "Mercer," by stating that "the Mercer Representation was opposed to the location of the Bank of the Commonwealth at Harrodsburgh." I shall be happy in believing that a misconception of my expression and meaning has occasioned it. My meaning was, that the population of Harrodsburgh was too limited to furnish a sufficient number of persons disposed or able to manage concerns of such intricacy and importance. And I think if "Mercer" will refer to "Franklin," he will find no such expression, as he quoted from it.

FRANKLIN.

TO THE PRINTERS OF THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE,
November 23, 1820.

GENTLEMEN,
At a time like the present, when pressures and involvements the most unexampled, pervade our country from one end of it to the other—when every section of this state is vehemently clamoring for relief, and when the best mode of contributing to it is the subject of universal speculation, it is the duty of every man who has a heart to feel for the welfare of his fellow citizens, to lend his efforts, however feeble, in lightening, if he cannot remove, the calamities and distresses that surround us. It may be assumed as a position, which cannot be controverted, that the present is an era unparalleled in the annals of National embarrassment, particularly in relation to the United States. Individual competency is one of the chief ingredients of National Wealth; but from the dearth which now prevails of a current circulating medium, we not only see a consequent stagnation of enterprise and exertion—We see likewise, the individual fortunes of almost every man, whose attention has heretofore been turned to the diffusion of trade, the establishment of manufactures, and the encouragement of labour, either swept into the great vortex of remorseless involvement, or so clogged by liens and incumbrances upon their estates that every thing like industry is benumbed into apathy, and prospective exertion is checked by the hopelessness of future acquisition.

For the alleviation of the remedy of a misfortune so deplorable, the functionaries of the people in almost every part of the Union, are contributing their endeavors, and from the manifestations so general, of a spirit of relief, much may reasonably be calculated upon from the Legislatures of the different states.

Were we to take the pains to enter into an enumeration of the various matters of legislative interference, as they are suggested and called for by the diversified necessities of the country. Such a course might constitute an appropriate preface to this essay; but it would, at the same time, be useless and unseasonable in regard to its general purport. In the wisdom and discretion of the local representatives of the state, we may flatter ourselves that we have a more guarantee for a successful interposition of the law and to them we would entrust every measure in their power to adopt. But there are demands and necessities to be relieved, for the immediate redress of which the interest and prosperity of our state are deeply concerned, and which the constitution of the United States has confided alone into the hands of the NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

It is a matter of important and interesting speculation, to enquire into the measures which are the best calculated to arrest the progress of a falling community, and thus avert the consequences that would ensue from such a signal calamity. Such measures can be applied to no purpose, more laudable and patriotic, than in supplying the engine of a state by the liberal dissemination of creditable currency, and especially in the total absence or depreciation of a circulating medium. Such a plan of Relief already in considerable forwardness and is no doubt destined to satisfy the emergencies, which are immediately in the reach of our Legislature. But amidst the great multiplicity of schemes, having for their professed object the complete eradication of the public diseases, it should not be forgotten, that there are some individuals amongst us, of wealth, of talent, and of enterprise, upon whose credit as capitalists the blow of misfortune, has fallen with a dreadful and mortal severity, and for whose restoration, no effort, however potent, of local Legislation is possibly adequate.

You will at once, gentlemen, perceive, that I allude to those men who have failed in mercantile business, to an extent beyond the possibility of redemption, in the usual course, of

human effort, and the untold vicissitudes of human evil. You will perceive that I allude to those, whose predilections to industrious exertion, embrace the widely diversified concerns of the whole trading community, but whose necessities, confined to the simple provision for family subsistence. For the relief of such men, a remedy no less desperate than the nature of the disease itself could answer, and for such, nothing less than a BANKRUPT LAW, to emanate from the highest Legislative authority in the Union, is alone adequate.

Provisionary to the further prosecution of this subject, it may not be unavailing to devote a few remarks to the principles of expediency upon which such a law would be bottomed, and the advantageous consequences to the nation at large, which such a system would be calculated to subserve.

In the attempts which have heretofore been made in Congress for the adoption of this measure, there has been mingled an ingredient of illiberality, resulting no doubt from the influence of sectional prejudice, which has been fatal to its passage. The propriety, nay the necessity of such a law, has never been brought into serious question, and it is to be hoped, that upon this anticipated agitation during the present session of Congress, every other sentiment will be discarded but a regard to the interests and general welfare of the country—and more especially at this important crisis, when almost every man of enterprise has been more or less visited by misfortune and reduced by involvement, and when, too, from the present aspect of moulted affairs, the whole United States are threatened with irreparable bankruptcy. It will doubtless be conceded on the part of the opponents of the proposed system, that industrious, enterprising intelligent merchants are the nerve and strength of that most important and vital interest of the nation—the agricultural—that they give tone to industry and incentive to laudable emulation—that they call into action the energies of the Farmer, who would otherwise sleep in inaction, content with the income of a mere every-day subsistence. In this country, where the division of employment lessens the weight of individual labor, policy has made it customary for the mercantile and farming interest, to be distinct and separate, and reciprocally dependent upon each other for the profits of their several occupations. It would be inexpedient so to divide them, as to impose upon either the united duties of both, because neither could then flourish, to such a degree, as to contribute life and vigor and animation to the community in which such a state of things might exist. If then the farming interest of this country be dependent upon the mercantile for encouragement and support, if by checking the exertions of the merchant you check correspondingly the advancement of a community, to wealth and prosperity—Does not expediency call loudly for the exercise of all the talent, and industry and enterprise, of which that community, in a mercantile respect, is possibly susceptible?

Men of active exertion and enterprising talents are most apt to engage in that kind of speculation, which is of the greatest benefit to the state. They overlook the little profits of a traffic confined to the narrow dominions of a county or district, and by giving greater latitude to their views and a greater daring to their speculations, at once increase the prospect of individual emolument, and enhance the reputation of their country. They have frequently to depend for the alliance or depression of their circumstances, upon the change of the elements and the fickle winds of contingency. Their liability to losses is consequently greater—and if their losses, they are involved in embarrassments from which no contingencies whatever can be presented for their extrication—embarrassments, rendered doubly oppressive by the multiplied and remediless afflictions and exactions of Law. One fatal failure may plunge a man's family in poverty and wretchedness; and by robbing him (should he fall largely) of all after-acquired to industrious pursuit, wrecks from the community the benefits, which spring so abundantly from the well applied talent of every individual member in it.

If a contrary state of things to the present, should be brought about—which can only be effected by the adoption of such a measure as I propose in this essay, the consequences to the country would be as advantageous as they are now disastrous. The door to enterprise would be re-opened to the man of enterprise—Industry would begin to smile—trade to prosper—speculation, being unfettered, would be rousing into active operation and employment the lethargic resources of the nation, and in the revolution of a few years, the honest debtor, would be able to shake off the burthen of legal obligation, and become a useful citizen, travelling once more the high road to credit, competency and independence.

I offer you these reflections, gentlemen, in the spirit of free and candid discussion. The crisis is an interesting one, and the topic is co-extensively so. At other times I propose to pursue the enquiry, and will endeavor impartially to contrast the law now in existence, upon this subject to the one contemplated in this essay: to show the policy of the adoption of the latter: the principles upon which it should be established: and the beneficial effects that will ensue to the nation. I am not an confident as to imagine that I can turn the drift of prejudice and opposition or change in a single respect the determination of congress. If, from my examination of it, I can elicit a spark of interest in the minds of others, and thus conduce to a more thorough investigation of the subject, the consequences that will flow from it, and the effort itself, will afford me cause for self-complacitation.

AMELIUS.

Agricultural.
Gentlemen: I have received your letter by Mr. Beauchamp, requesting me to give you a sketch of the Vineyard at this place, planted by a Swiss gentleman and myself.

The situation of the ground on which the vines are planted is elevated. The vines are planted on the south-east of the hill and rather in a rolling position, well calculated to drain the water off in heavy rains, which I conceive very essential to the culture of vines. The grapes that we cultivate is of different species—we have planted of the Madeira, Claret, Cape, Burgundy, and Champaign. The Claret and Cape thrive well and ripen remarkably regularly. The vines of the Madeira thrive finely, though they do not ripen so well

as the others. I have declined cultivating them, as I think they will not succeed in this climate. The first vines were planted in a nursery in 1813, from the slips, and in 1814 we planted them out in the manner that we wanted them to grow. The first part of the Vineyard consisted of about two and a half acres; it bore a small crop of grapes in 1816, and in 1817 we made five barrels of wine, which was of the Claret and Madeira quality. The Vineyard now consists of about five acres; they have never failed bearing since they first began.—This fall I made nine barrels of wine, although the last year, and a half acres had just begun to bear, and (from the novelty of the institution) I am well persuaded that one-half of the grapes were at each year.

I rather think the vines will not come to maturity under ten years. The vines should be pruned when clear of sap. I have generally pruned in January and February. The slips should be planted in March when the vines first begin to put forth. The slips should be either buried or kept in a warm cellar after they are taken from the vine until planted.

I am well convinced, from my experience in the business, that a Vineyard, in an eligible situation, well cultivated, will yield from three to five hundred gallons to the acre; and one hand can with ease cultivate five acres, except gathering—and I have no doubt but the wine would be equally as good as that which is imported, at the same age. I have sold my wine when only two years old for two and a-half and three dollars per gallon.

Should the people of Kentucky and Tennessee turn their attention to this business, they will not only be enabled to stop the importation of wines, but will be enabled to furnish the eastern and northern states with this article cheaper than they can import it.

Very respectfully yours,
JAMES G. HICKS.

ARLINGTON SHOES.
To the Editor of the American Farmer.
Mr. Editor—I enclose you an extract from the letter of Entwistle, Clog maker from Europe, and now diligently employed in his calling King-Street, Alexandria.

"The Clogs will last two winters, by oiling or greasing the upper leather, and putting fresh soles on, for there is not half the strain on the upper leather, as on a leather-soled shoe. I myself have put the sixteenth pair of soles to one pair of upper leathers. The man was a muslin weaver, wore nothing else winter and summer, the upper leathers were eight years."

So much for my friend Entwistle, who calculates to furnish these shoes at one dollar per pair, and to mend with thread and nails (until the soles are worn out) gratis.

And now Mr. Editor, I hear you exclaim with the Dominie, Prodigious! I see the sons of St. Crispin arise, brandish their soles and cry—What the devil has gotten into the fellow with his Arlington economics and his wooden soles. Soles sir, he has no soul at all, I perceive too a stir on the shop board. The Knights of the needle, become alarmed, and say, what next. We shall soon hear of durable breeches, like those of Hudibras, "that had been at the siege of Bullen." We shall have livery waistcoats, and white oak pantaloons—a good straight waistcoat to that fellow, and his economics. Gentle Crafts, forbear! Think not of harm, where no harm is intended. There will always be enough of the vain, the wealthy, and the gay, the votaries of pleasure, fashion, and folly, to keep your awls, and needles from rusting. We care not for the rich, but minister to the poor. The clatter we make with our Clogs, will not be heard in the Pavilions of the Great, nor participate in the sports of the Town, among the disciples of Vestris. We have no Dandies in agriculture. But in "the moss, and on the moor," in the labours of industry, and the toils of the slave, this meritorious innovation will give comfort to thousands, and establish its claim to public patronage, on the basis of public utility.

None other than wooden-soled shoes, can henceforth be used by the labourers on my estates. I am well assured of their benefits in every possible way. We Southern know that most of the ills to which our slaves are subject, proceed from damp; hence the number of crippled and debilitated negroes to be met within the south. The leather soled shoes, which are given to negroes, are very generally made of indifferent materials, and while wet are thrust into the fire to dry, and warm the feet—the wooden-soled shoe, is impervious to wet, and will keep the feet dry, warm and comfortable, in the severest weather.

When those shoes are made at home, I should say the cost would be about the third of a dollar per pair; but to those who have not domestic facilities of this sort, surely a dollar per pair, is most reasonable for shoes, warranted to last the winter. I will do myself the pleasure of sending you an Arlington Shoe properly ironed, which I flatter myself, will meet your approbation, and that of our agricultural friends generally. As an old servant in the cause, permit me to congratulate you on the extensive benefits which your agricultural work, in every day producing in our country, and to hope that increased patronage, may speed you on your way.

GEORGE W. P. CURTIS.

Arlington House, 24th Oct. 1820.

Proceedings of Congress.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, NOV. 20.

Mr. Elliott and Mr. Walker, of Georgia, appeared to-day.

Mr. Walker, of Alabama, reported, without amendment, from the select committee, the bill to alter the times of holding the district courts of Alabama, and the bill was passed to a third reading.

The senate then, pursuant to the order of the day, proceeded to the appointment, by ballot, of the standing committee, which resulted in the distribution of the members as follows:

On the committee of Foreign relations. Messrs. Barbour, Macon, Brown, Hunter, King, of N. Y.

On Finance—Messrs. Sanford, Macon, Dana, Eaton, Holmes, of Me.

On Commerce and Manufactures—Messrs. Dickerson, Ruggles, Burrill, Horsey, Sanford.

On Military Affairs—Messrs. Williams, of Tennessee, Trimble, Taylor, Elliott, Johnson, of Kentucky.

On the Militia—Messrs. Noble, Tichenor, Stokes, Lannan, Chandler.

On Naval Affairs—Messrs. Pleasants, Parrott, Williams, of Mississippi, Walker, of Alabama, Walker, of Georgia.

On the Public Lands—Messrs. Thomas, Taylor, Lowrie, Eaton, Van Dyke.

On Indian Affairs—Messrs. Holmes, of Mississippi, Johnson, of Kentucky, Johnson, of Louisiana, King, of Alabama, Lowrie.

On Claims—Messrs. Wilson, Roberts, Merrill, Ruggles, Van Dyke.

On the Judiciary—Messrs. Smith, Burrill, Pinkney, Walker, of Georgia, Holmes, of Maine.

On the Post Office and Post Roads—Messrs. Stokes, Wilson, Palmer, Edwards, Chandler.

On Pensions—Messrs. Noble, Elliott, Wilson, Eaton, Tichenor.

On the District of Columbia—Messrs. Horsey, Lannan, Lloyd, Barbour, Hunter.

On Accounts—Messrs. Roberts, Burrill, Lannan.

On Roads & Canals—Messrs. King, of N. Y. Trimble, Lowrie, Macon, Dana.

The following resolutions, submitted by Mr. Sandford on Friday, were taken up and agreed to.

Resolved, That so much of the message of the President of the United States, as concerns our relations with Spain and with France, be referred to the committee of foreign relations.

Resolved, That so much of the message of the President of the United States as relates to finance, be referred to the committee of finance.

Resolved, That so much of the message of the President of the United States as relates to the debt due for the sale of public lands, be referred to the committee on public lands.

Resolved, That so much of the message of the President of the United States as relates to the Indian tribes, be referred to the committee on Indian affairs.

And the Senate adjourned.

Mr. Benton, a Senator from the new state of Missouri, has arrived, but cannot of course at present take his seat.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The following members, in addition to those already noticed, attended this day: Messrs. Parker, Floyd, Bryan, and Allen.

Mr. Solomon Sibley, elected a delegate from Michigan, vice Mr. Woodbridge, resigned, appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

Mr. Eddy, of Rhode Island, offered for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the act entitled "An act allowing compensation to the members of the senate, members of the house of representatives of the United States, and to the delegates of the territories, and repealing all other laws on the subject," passed the first session of the fifteenth congress, ought to be so altered and amended that the compensation to the members and delegates aforesaid shall hereafter be six dollars for each day's attendance, and six dollars for every twenty miles' travel, instead of the compensation now allowed by said act, and that it be referred to a committee to prepare and report a bill for altering and amending said act accordingly.

And the question being put, without debate, will the house now proceed to the consideration of this resolution? It was decided thus:

For consideration, 58
Against it, 61

So the house refused to proceed to the consideration of the resolution at this time.

Mr. Storrs submitted the following: Resolved, That the 18th rule of the standing rules and orders of this house be annulled.

[The 18th rule is in the following words: "Business referred to committees of the whole house shall be called for in the following order:

1. Private bills which have passed the senate, and have been reported favorably by a committee of the house.
2. Private bills reported by a committee of the house.
3. Bills and resolutions of a public nature.
4. Bills which have passed the senate, and have been reported against by a committee of the house.
5. Reports unfavorable to petitioners."

The motion of Mr. Storrs was on the table one day of course.

The resolution moved on Friday last by Mr. Bloomfield, for altering the rules of the house with regard to petitions, was considered and agreed to; and that offered by Mr. Foot was disagreed to.

Mr. Linn, of New-Jersey, submitted for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee of Ways and Means be directed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the compensation allowed to members of congress to six dollars per day, and a proportional reduction for travelling and from the seat of government; and also of reducing the pay of all the officers of government that has been increased since the year 1809, to what it was at or before that period.

Mr. L. made a few remarks on introducing this proposition, the import of which was, that his opinion was, that Congress ought to go back to the year 1809, and restore the compensations to public officers, &c. to the condition in which they then stood. As the present proposition, however, was for inquiry merely, not requiring any expression of the opinion of the house, he hoped no objection would be made to it.

Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, said a few words expressive of his opinion, that, if a reduction of expenditures, &c. was made, it ought to be more general than was proposed by this motion to be enquired into. To such a general reduction, he was favorable, but was opposed to a piece-meal legislation on the subject, which must be partial and might be unjust in its operation. This was the substance of Mr. C's. observation, though not perhaps his words. He wished the resolution to be so modified as to make it as comprehensive as in his opinion it ought to be.

Mr. Smith, of Md. thought the object of this motion did not properly fall within the duties of the committee of ways and means, and wished it referred to a different committee.

Mr. Linn did not wish to take the house by surprise, and consented to his motion's lying on the table, that gentlemen might have an opportunity to prepare amendments to it, if they thought proper.

So the resolution was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Cooke, of Tennessee, submitted for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on the military establishment be instructed to enquire into the expediency of reducing the military peace establishment of the United States.

And the resolution was agreed to, without debate or division.

Mr. Smith, of North Carolina, submitted for consideration a joint resolution. In doing so, he expressed his earnest hope that, as a similar resolution had passed the Senate at the last session, but had not yet been acted upon, in this house for want of time, it would have an early consideration at this session, and receive that approbation from the house which he thought it merited. The following is a copy of the resolve moved by Mr. Smith:

Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, two-thirds of both houses concurring, That the following amendment to the constitution of the United States be proposed to the legislatures of the several states, which, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said constitution:

"That, for the purpose of choosing of representatives in the congress of the United States, each state shall, by its legislature, be divided into a number of districts, equal to the number of representatives to which such state may be entitled; the districts shall be formed of contiguous territory, and contain, as nearly as may be, an equal number of persons entitled by the constitution to be represented, or of persons qualified to vote for members of the most numerous branch of the state legislature. In each district the persons qualified to vote shall choose one representative. That, for the purpose of choosing electors of President and Vice President of the United States, the persons qualified to vote for representatives in each district, shall choose one elector. The two additional electors, to which each state is entitled, shall be appointed in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct. The electors, when convened at the time and place prescribed by law, for the purpose of voting for president and vice president of the United States, shall have power, in case any of them shall fail to attend, to choose an elector or electors in place of him or them so failing to attend. The division of states into districts, as hereby provided for, shall take place immediately after this amendment shall be adopted, and immediately after every future census and apportionment of representatives under the same; and such districts shall not be altered until a subsequent census shall have been taken, and an apportionment of representatives under it shall have been made."

The resolution was twice read, and referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

The consideration of a report of a committee, made at the last session, having been called for, the several orders of the day (being the unfinished business of last session, which, according to the rule, revives this day) were, on motion of Mr. Storrs, postponed until tomorrow, to give an opportunity for the consideration of the motion of Mr. S. to amend the rules of the house.

And the house adjourned.

Kentucky Legislature.

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, NOV. 19.

Mr. White presented the petition of James Johnson praying to be relieved from a tax laid by the town of Lexington on his manufacturing establishment in that place, which was referred.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
THURSDAY, NOV. 23.

M. Miller offered the following resolutions, viz:

Whereas it evidently appears to the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, that the right of chartering corporations, or granting to particular associations of individuals, privileges and immunities to the exclusion of other citizens, is contrary to the spirit of the constitution of the United States, in support of which construction, it is only necessary to refer to the journal of the proceedings of that illustrious body of statesmen who framed that instrument; by whom every proposition to grant such powers to the government of the U. States, in express terms, even where the public good might require them, was promptly rejected: And whereas the general assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky are convinced, that the necessity and propriety of chartering the Bank of the United States, in order to enable the government to collect the revenue, has been so far from being demoted by experience, that the effects of the institution as well of the state banking institutions, have rather produced calamity, encouraged extravagance and luxury, created a fictitious circulating medium, which the funds of the bank were never competent to redeem, and excited a wild and mischievous spirit of speculation, without parallel in the history of our country: And whereas, that institution, by pursuing such a course, has set an example to individuals, as well as to the state banks, which have been unfortunately too closely followed by over-trading to an unwarrantable extent, imposing on the credulous and unwary, and holding out improper and dishonourable inducements to the honest and industrious portion of the community, which is utterly inconsistent with the sound moral principles indispensable to the welfare of a republican government. In consequence of this state of things, an entire derangement of the paper currency of the whole United States has occurred, followed by such a depreciation of the current paper of most of the local banks resulting from this suspension of specie payments, as enables a fraudulent debtor, legalized by many of the state legislatures, tacitly, if not expressly, to enrich himself at the expense of his creditor, by discharging his debt with a sum nominally as great, but in reality less than the amount contracted to pay. By this course, the debtor impoverishes his creditor in the proportion to his own gain, which ultimately operates as an extraordinary and unequal levy of money on a single class of citizens: And whereas this ruinous policy has, in effect defrauded the government of that portion of its revenue which is lost by such depreciation in the paper, it consented to receive, relying on the good faith of the institutions by which it was issued; and producing such a total want of confidence in the plighted faith of banking institutions, as to withdraw the precious metal from circulation. If these premises are correct the conclusion ought not to excite our surprise, although we are compelled to lament it. The value of labor as well as its products, is diminished, and the national expenses are enhanced beyond its revenue: And where, a this deplorable state of things has induced the governments of several States, indirectly to authorize the tender of paper money in payment of debts, by permitting long reprieves, which necessarily most increase these evils, of which all loudly complain presenting a scene of fraud on one side and a loss on the other, in all contracts between individuals. From these causes, trade languishes, the certainty of support by regular industry is lost, the fraudulent concealment of property from just creditors is no longer considered dishonourable, and the whole moral fabric of society, is endangered: Therefore:

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, that the following amendment to the constitution of the United States, be proposed to the several state legislatures, which, when adopted by the constitutional majority thereof, shall be made part of the instrument: That no state shall have power to create any bank or corporation for dealing in money, bullion or exchange, or emitting bills; nor shall the Congress of the United States have any power to grant to any individual or individuals, any letter or letters of incorporation, or to give to any individual or individuals, any power or authority by incorporation or otherwise, to deal in money, bullion, exchange, emit bills, or in any manner to exercise the privileges and powers of a bank, but all bills of credit issued, under the authority of the Congress of the United States, shall be upon the faith and credit of the United States, and to their sole use and emolument: That from and after the of in the year 1821, all and every bank created or incorporated by the Congress of the U. States, and all and every power or privilege of banking, claimed or exercised, under any act of incorporation of any state, or of the United States shall cease.

Resolved, That the Governor of this commonwealth be, and he is hereby requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolution to each of the state Legislatures, and to our representatives, aid in promoting the adoption of the foregoing amendment as part of the constitution of the United States.

Of all the evil propensities to which human nature is inclined, envy is the most detestable and the most to be feared. To this the passions are accompanied by various, may be attributed their origin and growth, with their dire consequences. The poor man first envies the rich one and wishes to become like him. Avarice prompts the wretch to make that which is his own. Avarice, base as it is, has a palliative which envy has not. Avarice claims a connection with self-love which is almost necessary to self-preservation, while envy stands unqualified, even by the most degraded mind, working mischief merely for mischief's sake. This envy which prompts men to destroy the fair fame of its object is more pernicious and detestable than the avarice which excites men to theft. We can lock up our most valuable goods from the hand of the thief, while envious slander defiles bolts and bars, doors and locks.

Solomon says, "A good name is rather to be chosen than riches." "A good name is better than precious ornaments." "Be not a witness against thy neighbor without a cause." The illustrious Shakespeare says, "He who steals my purse, steals trash; it was mine, 'tis his, and he has been the slave of thousands; but he who filches from me my good name, robs me of that which no thief can steal, yet makes me poor indeed."

It would take full volume to contain one-half the slanders heaped upon the character of the great, the good Jefferson. Even the immortal Washington, found a reviler under the feigned name of *Joseph Dwyer*. My mind has been led to these reflections on seeing an attack made upon the character of Col. Richard M. Johnson, in an Ohio newspaper, which astonished me. On reading it I exclaimed, what can the benighted, kind-hearted Col. Johnson have done to provoke this hostility? has he even failed to pay sufficient respect to the writer? has Col. Johnson spoken lightly of the productions of his pen, or endeavored to check the circulation of his paper? has he failed to endeavor to promote his views in private or public life? I was assured that in all probability the writer in common with all Col. Johnson's acquaintances, if called upon privately would acknowledge the goodness of his disposition and his particular kindness to him.

What can be the matter? I rejoined. Does he begrudge to Johnson the fame he gained in his short military career, and the plaudits of the national government in bestowing upon him distinguished approbation? Does he begrudge him the thanks of his country for the blood he has so copiously shed in defense of her rights? Does he begrudge him the fame and good will he has obtained by his steady attachment to the cause of the soldier, the distressed widow and children of their country; and those well directed efforts to obtain for his fellow citizens what was justly due to them from the nation? Does he begrudge to Col. Johnson his well earned influence in the government? Well earned! say because the influence he has obtained in the national government is derived from the useful information he adds to the public stock; the confidence of his constituents which he carries with him and the support he gives to every salutary measure. Oh! envy thou base of civilized life!

The Ohio writer tells his readers that a new Post Master General is to be appointed, that must not be Col. Johnson, and he gives two reasons; one is, because there is a Post Office at the Great Crossings, two miles and half from the Col. Johnson's residence; the other because his brother has a contract for carrying the mail, and this writer takes upon him to say that the Post Office at the Great Crossings, cost the public thousands a year. I have enquired as to the truth of this assertion, and find that instead of the office costing the public anything I am assured that it has added \$300 to the Post Office revenue. There is not a man of business in the nation who would not wish to have a Post Office within two miles and a half of him, because the objection would be of equal weight against every person who is qualified for the station or applies to it. Col. James Johnson has long had a lapping contract for carrying the mail; he took it off the hands of a Mr. Willis who had been ruined by it, and has kept it up beyond the expectation of those who knew the difficulties attending it. He has never had a cent more for carrying the mail to the Great Crossings than he would have had if there had been no Post Office there. It is thought by those who know something about the cost of keeping up the route, that Col. J. Johnson is yet \$30,000 out of pocket by it, possibly it is now doing better. There is not a post route of that length, difficulty and importance on the continent on which the public have been better served, and with more satisfaction. The nature of the Post Office establishment is such, that if there was any, the least disposition for corrupt management between two brothers, one the Post Master General, it would be exposed as all the contracts and money transactions of the department are taken cognizance of in the treasury department by the Auditor or Comptroller.

It is not that the writer of this article wishes Col. Johnson to accept the station of Post Master General if it should be offered to him, all though among his acquaintances with the prominent men in the nation, he knows but one man better qualified for the station. Not he wishes for the good of the nation and the western country, that Col. Johnson should keep the place he holds in the Senate of the United States. The western country is about to lose (for a

time at least) the public service of the great luminous orator, the profound statesman, Henry Clay. At the same moment to lose from the councils of the nation the energy, industry, and watchfulness of the persevering, patriotic Johnson, would be too great a loss to our section of the union.

It is my wish that Col. Johnson should retain his present station and the high standing he occupies while I wish to see his energies subside, and the better tempered energies of an able writer, employed in the suppression of acknowledged vices.

A FRIEND TO MERIT.

FROM THE LITERARY QUARTER, NOV. 25.

PRATITUTARY SYSTEM.
No. II.

It is our intention, in this number, to state briefly the plan of punishment, which we propose as a system, with some of the reasons for its adoption, reserving their development more in detail for future numbers.

The plan is not a novel one—an untried invention of speculative inexperience, but has the sanction of successful practice in its favor, in the country of our ancestors, from which we have derived the basis of all our civil and political institutions. It is simply transposition. Fortunately at this period, the United States have not only the means of putting this mode of punishment in practice, but may do it with great advantage to their commerce and the integrity of their dominion, as well as to the safety of their citizens and the claims of humanity.

The mouth of the Columbia river on the Pacific is a point, at which it is important for many reasons, that the United States should make a strong establishment. Their commerce and navigation, already valuable and rapidly increasing, in the ocean which rolls between the western coast of America and the East Indies, demand a convenient and safe place of rendezvous and supply. The riches of the ocean on the one hand, and of the forest on the other, invite the enterprise of our seamen and merchants, and will amply repay their toils, and hazards, and expenditures in the pursuit. But it is important to their safety and success, that they should have a harbor, within the territory of the Union, to which they may resort, as the emporium of their trade, and center of their operations, by sea and land. Such a rendezvous will be obtained by the establishment of a military post, at the mouth of the Columbia, or at some other point more suitable. If such there be, with a moderate garrison, to which all the convicts in the United States should be regularly sent, as the pioneers and ministers of a colony, which would give strength to the place, and provide it with agricultural supplies, as well as furnish the bridges necessary in the future and the future. The preservation of our territory from the encroachments of the Russians, the British, and the Spaniards, would at the same time be accomplished. But the discussion of the subject under this aspect will be pursued more at large hereafter; at present, a few remarks on the propriety of adopting transportation as a substitute for the penitentiary will be more appropriate.

As we have appealed to our own experience against the penitentiary system; so we may appeal to the experience of England in favor of transportation. Our experience, it is admitted, does not give the theory of this mode of punishment, as a preventive of crime, by inspiring a dread of the penalty. But in this respect, it would be equal, in this country, to the penitentiary at least, quite it would be much preferable on other accounts. The miserable condition of poor people in England is such, as in many instances to render transportation a blessing; and it is not therefore much degraded as a punishment. But it relieves the community from the future presence and depredations of the culprit, which is a consideration of great value and importance.

The penitentiary as at present administered, based of gladdening the number of rogues, unquestionably educated and multiplied them. Young prisoners, who are sent there novices in villainy, come out hardened in principle, and adepts in the theory of crime. They are turned loose, to wander up and down through society, seeking as well for opportunities to commit depredations on the morals of its members, as upon their property. Many a youth, who enters on the career of vice, is indebted for his ruin to their enticement. They need accomplices, well for society as for the execution of their schemes, and readily discover and corrupt those, who have a predisposition to villainy, leading them into acts which they would never dare to commit alone. The confessions of a great majority, who have suffered for their crimes, establish the fact, that their first essays in felony were the effects of bad company. How important then must it be, to relieve society from the presence of those graduates in villainy, and ignorant professors, who wander about to collect associates, and teach them the art, as well as to put it in practice!

There are probably not less than three or four thousand persons of this kind now running at large in the United States. If they had all been transported, instead of being schooled, confirmed, and turned loose again, what difference it would have made at the present day in the annals of our criminal code! The ranks of the fraternity would have been so thinned, that the commission of crime would generally be the effect of unprincipled habit in other countries.

The fear of transportation followed by

a term of servitude, would generally be sufficient, in such a state of things, to restrain the knavish from the solitary perpetration of offences. The loss of being banished to a remote laborable region, and there spavined, never to return to this happy land of our nativity, would be more terrible than a short confinement in the penitentiary. It would have more the aspect of death to the weak and superstitious minds, than all the infernal practices.

It would be as impracticable for them to return from the mouth of the Columbia river, as for British convicts to return from Botany Bay. It would be easy to prevent their return by sea, and the route across the mountains would be too difficult to be often attempted with success by a small party.

We have not room to days to pursue the subject further.

From the Democratic Press, Nov. 15.

Already has the baneful influence of the Missouri question been felt in our national councils. Before the representatives of the people are organized, before any interchange of opinion has taken place, before they are able to agree upon an officer to preside over their deliberations, they are found ranged under opposing interests. We have not seen the names of the members who have voted for Mr. Taylor, or Mr. Lowndes, nor have we any private information of the subject, yet are we thoroughly and painfully satisfied that it is a known fact, that the northern section of the Union votes for Mr. Taylor and the southern votes for Mr. Lowndes.

This view of the question is very painful. All heretofore known parties and combinations of parties are broken down and trampled under foot, yet the Era of Good Feelings is more distant than ever. Local interests, local jealousies, local prejudices, are all called into action, and those geographical divisions against which the almost dying words of Washington were raised, are now brought into full operation. Our public discussions are no longer hounded by the barriers of principle but all the best and worst feelings of our nature are enlisted on the one side or on the other side. We do not wish to pursue the discussion of this subject and we do sincerely hope it may end better than our fears forebode.

LATEST FROM HAVRE.
Havre, Nov. 12.

By the ship *Amelia S. Dabson*, Havre, 22 days from Genoa, we learn that on the 20th October, Genoa surrendered to President Boyer without any resistance. His army was reported to be 10,000 strong. His fleet consisted of the same day, consisting of 2 frigates, 1 cutter, 2 sloops, and 12 launches. On the 20th, he sailed for the Cape, which was generally believed would make no resistance. The fleet was lying at Genoa when Capt. H. sailed.

We have been favored with the following extract of a letter received from the ship *Amelia S. Dabson*, arrived here on Saturday in 42 days from Havre. —*Amelia*.

GEOGRAPHY, Oct. 23.

All business has been suspended in consequence of the entry of President Boyer. He took possession of the place on the 20th, with a force that of all positions, and none was made. His flag is now flying on the fort, &c. He last night started for the Cape with the determination of taking possession of, and holding all that part of the island. His advance guard I understand went with some resistance about six miles from this place, and I presume there will be fighting, before the main will submit to his government. Several columns of Boyer's troops are advancing into this part of the country in various directions, and their strength, if correctly reported, will be sufficient to carry his views into execution against the disaffected forces of the late Christopher. As much as most of the people in this part of the island were at the termination of Christopher's tyranny, still many of them do not appear very cordially disposed to be governed by Boyer. They wish to have a chief of their own, and the late Prince of Limbe (Gen. Remy) is said to have a large party in his favor. The old prejudices between Blacks and Mulattos are reviving anew, and it is not unlikely that the old series of bloodshed and massacre are again to be acted. In this place the paradox of war and peace is realized, since the President's troops came in, there has been no disturbance or violation of good order. The *Alouy* is pointing in its abundance, and is beginning to pass tolerably current.

SALEM, Nov. 15.

Nantucket Whale Fishery.—The number of ships now employed in the whale fishery by the people of the small island of Nantucket is 72, 28 of them between 3 and 400 tons. In addition to which they have a large number of brigs and smaller vessels in the same employment.

LASTING GRIEF.

During our excursion in the Valley of *Despina*, in Albania, says a late English traveller, "we have heard in our doleful cries and loud lamentations, proceeding from several houses; we enquired the reason of this circumstance from our guides, who informed us that the women were still weeping for their husbands and sons who had fallen in battle against the vizier. Many of these had been thus occupied at least seven years; previous to the time we arrived there, yet no one appeared surprised at the folly of this observance so powerful is the force of custom!

in party, and in case they were not attended by the people, and opposed by any force, they would suffer with their husbands and join the insurrection. They then requested the Brigadier to do with them and take the command, who, seeing their resolute determination, accepted the offer. As soon as all the troops were drawn up in the square, the temporary governors were elected. Four general officers of high rank and families—a high ecclesiastic dignitary, and the son of a rich merchant and great landholder, all men of noted talents and unanimously approved of. And thus in five hours, without any preconcerted plan, were the governors of a kingdom deposed, others elected in their stead, and upwards of three thousand soldiers assembled under arms, without bloodshed, rioting, or tumultuous confusion of any description!

At night the city appeared spontaneously illuminated and parties of all classes thronged about the streets cheering the King—the soldiers—and promised constitution more with the appearance of celebrating an annual festival—than a revolution effected by armed men, entirely altering the system of administration of a kingdom, and all every person testifying the sincerest loyalty to the reigning dynasty.

A still more interesting spectacle presented itself on the Sunday following: this surpasses all description—language cannot portray it. Two elegant squares lined on every side with well clad, fine looking soldiers—several general officers in the center richly equipped!—side-saddle—conveying along in every direction conveying order—at the head of one of the squares, in a large balcony window ten or twelve of the most distinguished persons all magnificently dressed, receiving from their countrymen the grateful effusion of their gratitude, for the liberty and independence that they secured to them—every window crowded with ladies waving their white handkerchiefs and occasionally throwing down wreaths of flowers on the officers as they passed under—and add to all this an immense multitude collected around on every spare spot, pressing upon the military so, as hardly to allow them space to move in, and from the confusion of every out of whom joy and satisfaction were beaming forth, unclouded even by the most trivial disagreeable accident.

Here was a scene which the most flint hearted state could not have seen unmoved. Even at the Theatre for three nights past, the ladies have sung altogether the patriotic hymns, and several gentlemen recited pieces of poetry composed on the occasion.

We are now anxiously expecting the coronation from Oporto, whose proceedings, together with those here, have been all along dictated by the strictest honor and prudence—no revenge for private quarrels—no punishment of those who have misused the power with which they were entrusted! but merely displacing those who have abused their offices and rendered themselves unworthy to serve the state. All English officers serving in the army have been dismissed, though in the most satisfactory manner possible.

From the Kentucky Reporter.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman at St. Thomas, received in Lexington, dated October 15, 1820.

The latest intelligence I have received from Costa Firme is peculiarly flattering and I may venture to assure you that the Patriots will see in the tranquil possession of Caracas, and the whole Ben Coast of Venezuela, with the exception of Porto Cabello, within two months, perhaps before. All the Spanish divisions in Barcelona commanded by Col. Torralva deserted with their officers to the Patriot army, which is now in the undisputed power of the whole Province. The Spanish division, in Guayquilto, province of Maricao, has also joined the Patriot standard. The garrison of Carupano, province of Cumana, likewise related to the amount of 200 men. The army of Gen. Morales in Calabozza has had many deserters to the republican corps. In fact a general defection exists throughout the ranks of Gen. Morillo, whose head quarters are at Valencia, twelve leagues from Porto Cabello; and all his forces do not surpass 6000 men, of which only 1200 are Spaniards, the rest being Creoles, who will all desert whenever an occasion presents.

The armies of the President, Gen. Bolivar, in Venezuela, whose head quarters are in Maricao, amount to 15 or 18,000 men at least, and will immediately open a decisive, and without doubt, a victorious campaign against Morillo, as the waters have now subsided.

From Frankfurt we learn that the Governor has approved the new Bill which the house of representatives have rejected the bill from the senate abolishing the militia laws for the two last years—that a bill had passed to the third reading in the house of representatives abolishing the prison rules, and confining all debtors in close jail until they discharge their debts, or take the insolvent debtor's oath! The system of relief!—that Porter Clay has been nominated to the Senate, and unanimously approved as Auditor of Public Accounts—and that Benjamin Hardin now a member of Congress, was two or three days after his departure from Frankfurt, for the City of Washington, nominated as Attorney General, and the nomination approved by the Senate, only ten dissenting votes!

No member of Congress, nor person holding or exercising any office of trust or profit under the United States, or either of them, or under any foreign power, shall be eligible as a member of the General Assembly of this commonwealth, or hold or exercise any office of trust or profit under the same.

[See constitution of Kentucky, Art. VI. Sect. 17.]

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[See constitution of Kentucky, Art. VI. Sect. 17.]

AUCTION POSTPONED.

THIS SALE OF MERCHANDISE, By J. Grand & Bentley, Advertised for Friday the 9th inst. IS POSTPONED UNTIL Friday Morning the 16th inst. AT 10 O'CLOCK.

Will sell as soon as a general assembly on Dry Goods & Hardware.

Consisting of

- Common and Superior Domestic Broad Cloths
- Cambric Muslins
- Cotton Hosiery and Half Hosiery
- Silk do do
- Worsted do do
- Cambric & Trimmings and Kid Gloves
- Fine worked lace and Muslin
- Cotton and Silk Shawls
- Cotton Quaders
- Black Cambric
- Children's worsted Knitted Socks
- French Crapes, Bobbins and Tapes
- Shawls and Ties
- Thread and Cotton Lace
- Ladies white and colored Kid Shoes
- Men's Boots and Gaiters do
- Wall Paper and Artificial Flowers
- Knives and Forks, Pen and shoe Sticks
- Mugs and Bowls
- Commodious Handles
- Bedroom Hooks &c

Lexington, Dec. 7.

Christmas Ball.

THE Subscribers will furnish a BALL on MONDAY EVENING the 25th inst. at CHILDSBURGH, at which time we will use every exertion to make the party as agreeable as possible.

RICHARD CHILDS.

Chiltsburgh, Dec. 5, 1820—49

I WILL through the medium of your newspaper, to caution a certain Young man in Main-street, to be more cautious in his tripe, not to show any more of his sportive tricks, or again to attempt to injure my credit with the citizens, or I shall be under the necessity of instituting a prosecution, or otherwise to expose his name, and speak more plainly. The gentleman in whose employment he is, will be compelled (as he values reputation) to cut off the regulator of gentry, and let him seek for better employment.

JOHN STICKNEY.

Dec. 7.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to pay the same to Wm. FURTER, whom I have duly authorized to receive the same, and all persons having claims on me, will please call on him for settlement.

N. PRATTIS.

Lexington, Nov. 30, 1820—4817

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, AND FOR SALE AT THE Lexington Public Advertiser, Wm. F. Palmer's and Hunt's BOOK STORE.

A General Instructor:

Compiled for the use and benefit of Students of the Peace, Sheriff, Coroner, Constable, Justice, and all who are concerned in the commonwealth of Kentucky, adapted to the laws now in force.

THIS is the most extensive work of the kind ever published in the United States, and embraces copious extracts from the most approved common law writers, on the following subjects, viz:

- Accessary, Affray, Apprentices, Assignments, Arrangements, Atres, Arson, Assault, Awards, Bail, Barratry, Bonds, Burglary, Carriers, Carnage, Commitment, Constables, Coroners, Crimes, Criminals, Confession, Officers, Oaths, Pardons, Penalties, Pleas and Pleadings, Process, Quo Warranto, Habeas Corpus, Infants, Information, and all other matters relating to the Law, and the duties of the Peace, Sheriff, Coroner, Constable, Justice, and all who are concerned in the commonwealth of Kentucky.
- Accessary, Affray, Apprentices, Assignments, Arrangements, Atres, Arson, Assault, Awards, Bail, Barratry, Bonds, Burglary, Carriers, Carnage, Commitment, Constables, Coroners, Crimes, Criminals, Confession, Officers, Oaths, Pardons, Penalties, Pleas and Pleadings, Process, Quo Warranto, Habeas Corpus, Infants, Information, and all other matters relating to the Law, and the duties of the Peace, Sheriff, Coroner, Constable, Justice, and all who are concerned in the commonwealth of Kentucky.

This work will be also enriched with nearly four hundred precedents or forms, comprising not only all such as are used in legal proceedings, but all that are necessary for the farmer, Mechanic, Manufacturer or Merchant, as well as all other private citizens, and enabling every man to become his own lawyer, and transact all his business without the aid of counsel.

The above work will be for sale at the Book Store of W. H. WOBBLE, Lexington.

As there are but a few copies printed, those who are desirous of purchasing will do well to apply soon.

Lexington, Nov. 30—48

HEMP.

THE HIGHEST PRICE EVER IS NOW GIVEN for Hemp.

Delivered at the Rope Walk, formerly the property of J. W. Kasse, located on Water street.

HENRY WATT.

Lexington, February 5, 1821—47

LESLIE COMBS,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE to Mr. Morton's Brick Building on Main-street, nearly opposite the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, and next door above Messrs John C. Bland & Co.

P. S. He will continue to attend the U. S. Circuit Court at Frankfort, Ky. Non-residents and others who engage his services in that Court, may rely on his best exertions to promote their interest.

November 23, 1820.

M. J. NOVELL.

Offers for Sale, at his new stand fronting the Court-house,

20 BBL'S Orleans SUGAR, superior quality

- 4 do. Havana refined SUGAR
- 5 do. MOLASSES
- 10 do. SALT
- 20 do. good proof WHISKY
- 8 do. 4th proof old ORANGE BRANDY
- 3 Kegs real HOLLAND GIN
- 3 do. 4th proof JAMAICA SPIRITS
- 3 do. PEPPERS
- 3 do. ALLSPICE
- 30 do. Philadelphia CUT NAILS, all sizes

Lexington, Nov. 8—48

The Count.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

"OUR NEW BANK"

What pleases people most to-day,
To-morrow may be thrown away.
Like wooden, wondrous fable.
The Bank has both houses past!
Yet some folks say it shall not last—
Next year they'll use the stable.
Some say, indeed, the loan's too small,
Such little sums won't do at all;
For them not near enough!
Some say that Banks shall all be burn'd;
That Legislators heads are turn'd,
And other gabbling stuff.
Some say such plans in time of need,
As man of sense have long agreed,
Are not improper things;
But with virtue we are not replete,
And folks continue still to cheat!
Like riches, they'll find what's best,
And finding them, away they'll soar
As other banks have done before,
And leave us but the name!
Some say they have been sadly lost;
On Continental money lost,
And this may be the same.
And some more foolish still than these,
And harder yet of course to please:
Have said it's out of sight,
To pass a law to make a bank,
Without consulting them, is rank,
And swear it can't be right.
But folks not only here are found;
But other states with them abound,
So willing to condemn
What thinking men are wont to praise,
And wiser heads have dared to raise,
Without consulting them.

JEREMY DODDER, T. P.

An audience of the present Pope.

From the late Travels of Hughes.
On the fourth and last morning of our
journey in Rome, we were introduced, or
rather we introduced ourselves to
the Pope on the first court-day, as I be-
fore observed, which the holy father had
appointed since his return. Having put
four black horses to our carriage, and
taken a whole train of lacquies into our
service, we proceeded to the pontifical
palace on Monte Cavallo, where we were
saluted by the old Swiss guards, and
advanced into the great hall. This and the whole
suite of apartments were filled with cardinals,
archbishops, bishops, and priests of
all degrees, dressed in their most splendid
robes, but all in confusion. No one
seemed to know his place and station, or
the business for which he came; but all
were running about from room to room
and treading upon each other's heels.

Mr. Fagan, late English consul, had
given his holiness notice of our intended
introduction, but by reason of a sudden
illness, was unable to present us. Mr.
Frott Lee having already had a private
audience, did not accompany us, so that
we set out upon this adventure alone and
unattended.

The crowd of clerical courtiers all
stared at us on our entrance, with a cer-
tain air of astonishment, but as they freely
gave way, we marched without interrup-
tion to the door of the presence cham-
ber, where a considerable number of the
highest dignitaries were assembled: here
we were stopped, until a young page, in
a dress more like that of a girl than boy,
informed his holiness of our arrival. In
a short time the door opened; we entered
and reverently saluted the sovereign
pontiff, upon a lofty seat within a raised
gallery. His holiness, with great conde-
scension, came down the steps, took us
all affectionately by the hand, and gave
us his blessing in the most gentle, pious,
manner possible; after this he entered
into familiar conversation, standing with
us on the floor of the apartment, and holding
my hand, as the chief spokesman,
clasped between his own. After we had
expressed our cordial sentiments of con-
gratulation upon his happy return, and
had listened with no small degree of pride
to the unfeigned expressions of gratitude
which this venerable and dignified per-
sonage bestowed upon our country, to
whose exertions, under Providence, he
was pleased to attribute that return; we
talked for some time upon general sub-
jects, but especially upon our travels, in
which the Pope appeared to take con-
siderable interest. He asked many ques-
tions concerning the state of Turkey and
the modern Greeks, as well as the splen-
did ruins of Athens; but he enquired
more particularly about Spain and the
events which he had witnessed in that
quarter of the world. Mr. Synge hav-
ing been engaged in several Spanish cam-
paigns, as history and de-camp to General
Pack, and having but recently quit-
ted the country, was enabled to gratify
his holiness with many circumstantial
and interesting details. The whole of
our conference occupied more than half
an hour, during which time the Pope
continued to stand, expressing himself in
a mild unassuming manner, not merely
asking questions and receiving answers,
but encouraging us to enter with ease
and freedom into a mutual communi-
cation of ideas. At our departure, his
holiness gave us his blessing, and it was
not without sentiments of sincere respect
that we left this amiable man, apparently
as little elated by returning prosperity,
as he had been depressed by unmerited
calamity.

LOST.

A LARGE EAR RING of fine Gold, was
dropped in Main-street, near the cor-
ner of Mill-street, on Monday the 18th inst.
A gentleman in Domestic Clothing was seen
to pick it up by a bystander, who it is hoped
will leave it at Mrs. SAUNDERS' Millinery
Store, where he will be rewarded for his trouble
if he requires it.
Lex. Sept. 21, 1820—38

Notice.

THOSE indebted to WILLIAM LEAVY,
or to the subscribers, either by note or
account, are particularly requested to come
forward and settle their respective dues.
WILLIAM LEAVY & SON.
Lexington, 4th Sept. 1820—87-61

BY THE PRESIDENT of the United States.

WHEREAS, by various acts of Congress,
the President of the United States is au-
thorized to direct the public lands which have
been surveyed to be offered for sale.

Therefore, I, James Monroe, President of
the United States, do hereby declare and make
known that public sales, for the disposal (ac-
cording to law) of Public Lands, shall be held
as follows, viz:

At Franklin, in Missouri, on the first Mon-
day in January next, for the sale of
Townships 51 to 53, in range 26, west of the 5th
principal meridian line,
50 to 53, range 27 and 28, do.
51 to 53 range do.

At the same place, on the first Monday in
March next, for the sale of
Townships 51 to 56, in range 30, west of the 5th
principal meridian line,
30 to 56 in range 31, 32 and 33 do.

At St. Louis, in said state, on the first Mon-
day in December next, for the sale of
Townships 35 to 44 in range 1 & 2 east of the
principal meridian line.

At the same place, on the first Monday in
March next, for the sale of
Townships 35 to 44, in ranges 3 and 4, east.
At the same place, on the first Monday in
May next, for the sale of
Townships 35 to 44, in range 5 and 6, east,
and of 43 and 44, in range 7 east.

At Jackson, in the county of Cape Girardeau
in the said state, on the first Monday in Feb-
ruary next, for the sale of
Townships 34, in range 1 to 2, east of the 5th
principal meridian line.

33, range 4, east do
29, 30 & 31 5, do
31, 32 & 33 6, do.

At Edwardsville, in the state of Illinois, on
the first Monday in January next, for the sale of
Townships 8 to 13, in range 9, west of the 3d
principal meridian line,
11 to 13, 10 and 14 do.
6 to 13, 12 and 19 do.
8 to 12, 14 do.

At Vandalia, in the said state, on the 3d Mon-
day in January next, for the sale of
Townships 5 to 10, in range 1, east of the 5d
principal meridian line,
7 to 10 2
2 to 10 ranges 3, 4, 5 and 6
1, 8, 9 and 10 range 7 east

At Palestine, in said state, on the second
Monday in February next, for the sale of
Townships 6 to 10, in ranges 9, 10 and 11, east
of the 3d principal meridian line,
5 to 10 range 14 west of 2nd princi-
pal meridian line.

1, 9 and 10 ranges 12 and 13
At Detroit, in Michigan Territory, on the first
Monday in November next, for the sale of
Townships 8, 9 and 10, in ranges 4 and 5 east,
8 and 9 6
7 and 10 7 and 8

Except such lands as have been or may be
reserved by law for the support of schools, or
for other purposes. The lands shall be sold in
regular numerical order, beginning with the
lowest number of section, township and range.
Given under my hand, at the City of
Washington, this nineteenth day of
September, 1820.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President,
JOSIAH MEIGS,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Printers who are authorized to publish the
Laws of the United States, will publish the afo-
re said once a week till the first of May, and
send their bills to the General Land Office for
payment.
Sept. 25, 1820—421 M.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Whereas by an act of Congress passed
on the 3d of March, 1817, entitled
"An act to authorize the appointment of a
Surveyor for the lands in the northern
part of the Mississippi Territory, and
the sale of certain lands therein describ-
ed," the President of the United States is
authorized to cause certain lands to be sold:

Therefore, I, James Monroe, President of
the United States, do hereby declare and
make known, that public
sales shall be held at Huntsville, in
Alabama, for the disposal (according to
law) of the following lands, viz:

On the 2d Monday in October next,
for the sale of townships 10 and 13, in
range 2, E.; townships 9, 10, 11, and
14, in range 3, E.; townships 9, 10,
11, 12, 13, and 14, in range 4, E.; and
township 12, in range 5, E. Also, the
lands in the tract commonly called Col-
bert's reserve.

On the 1st Monday in December
next, for the sale of townships 11, 12, 13,
and 14, in range 3, W.; townships 12,
13, and 14, in range 4, W.; townships
11, 12, 13, and 14, in range 5, W.;
townships 12, 13, 14, in range 10, W.;
and township 13, in range 11, W.; Also,
the lands adjoining the town of Mar-
athon, which have not been offered for
sale, except such lands as have been re-
served by law for the support of schools,
or for other purposes. The lands shall
be sold in regular numerical order,
commencing with the lowest number of
section, township, and range.

Given under my hand, at the city of
Washington, the 22d day of June 1820.
JAMES MONROE.

JOSIAH MEIGS, Commissioner of the
General Land Office.

Rochester Springs.

ARE situated one mile S. of Perryville,
and one quarter of a mile East of the
main road leading from Lexington, Ky. to
Nashville, Tenn. Although there has been no
accommodations for visitors at ROCHESTER
SPRINGS until the last year, they have been
visited for several years past by a number of
persons, and a great many cures effected from
the use of the water. As there are now well
preparations made, as well justly its public-
ity, the subscriber solicits the patronage of
the public, promising to use every exertion to
render general satisfaction. Travellers are
informed that a road has been opened a
small distance from Perryville, to Rochester
Springs, leading into the Nashville road, two
miles below Perryville.

WILLIAM S. ROCHESTER.
Rochester Springs, April 15, 1820—139

CUT NAILS.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,
40 REES 3d, 4d, 5d, 6d and 10d Philadel-
phia CUT NAILS, of an excellent quality, by
the Reg or single pound. Apply to
M. J. NOUVILLE.

Lex. Aug. 6, 1820—23

State of Kentucky:

FAYETTE CIRCUIT, SCT.
September Term, 1820

Sessons Williamson, Complainant,
Philip White, Abraham Brown,
and others, Defendants.

THIS day came the Complainant aforesaid
by her counsel, and it appearing to the
satisfaction of the court, that the Defendants,
James Taliferro and Elizabeth his wife, are
inhabitants of this Commonwealth, and they
having failed to enter their appearance here-
in, agreeably to law and the rules of this court,
On motion of the complainant by her counsel,
it is ordered, that unless the said defend-
ants, James Taliferro and Elizabeth his wife,
do appear here on or before the first day of
our next February term, and answer the Com-
plainant's bill herein, the same will be taken
for confessed against them; and it is further
ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted
in some authorized newspaper published in
this state, for two months successively.

A copy—attest,
13452 NELSON C. JOHNSON, d. c. c.

State of Kentucky:

FAYETTE CIRCUIT, SCT.
September Term, 1820.

John Carroll and Lesho Combs,
Complainants,
Against
William Grimes, Jr's Trust-
tees & others, Defendants.

THIS day came the Complainants aforesaid
by their counsel, and it appearing to the
satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant,
John Jackson and Veridalia his wife, late Ver-
idalia Grimes and Alexander Grimes, are in-
habitants of this Commonwealth, and they
having failed to enter their appearance here-
in, agreeably to law and the rules of this court,
On the motion of the complainants by their
counsel, it is ordered, that unless the said de-
fendants John Jackson and Veridalia his wife,
do appear here on or before the first day of our
next February term, and answer the Complain-
ant's bill herein, the same will be taken for
confessed against them; and it is further or-
dered, that a copy of this order be inserted in
some authorized newspaper in this state for two
months successively. A copy—attest,

13452 NELSON C. JOHNSON, d. c. c.

State of Kentucky:

FAYETTE CIRCUIT, SCT.
SEPTEMBER TERM, 1820.

John Doherty, Complainant,
Against
William Grimes, Jr's Trust-
tees & others, Defendants.

THIS day came the Complainant aforesaid
by his counsel, and it appearing to the
satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants,
John Jackson and Veridalia his wife, late Ver-
idalia Grimes and Alexander Grimes, are in-
habitants of this Commonwealth, and they
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On the motion of the complainant by his counsel,
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Lexington Brass, Iron & Bell



CONTINUES to carry on the FOUNDRY
BUSINESS, in the town of Lexing-
ton, second door below the Theatre, Water
street, where all kinds of

Brass and Iron Work for Machinery &c.

May be had on the shortest notice. Also, will
be kept on hand BELLS for Taverns, Houses
and Houses; refined Wagon, Carriage and
Horse BONES; Blatters, Tailors and FLAT
IRON; Scale Weights and Waffle Irons;
Lum Mountains and Clock Castings; Irons
and Sill Casts, with many other articles too
tedious to mention.

Lexington, June 18, 1819—25fr

For Sale or to Rent, A COTTON FACTORY,

Containing 103 Spindles & 3 Curving Machines,
With every necessary appurtenance, sit-
ing in good order and ready for immediate
business. This property is situated in a good
brick house, located in a valuable and con-
venient part of the town, and will be sold sepa-
rately or with the house to suit the purchaser.
Terms liberal, both as to price and time of
payment; and we believe, that we can assert
without presumption, that no place in Ken-
tucky would better support an establishment
of its size than this locality, where there is a
regular and increasing demand for Cotton
Wares. Apply to

H. & W. B. LONG.
Versailles, Feb. 5—4fr